CBI
EUDR Case studies

Introduction

Are you interested in exporting to Europe? Then you probably know that 7 products must meet the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) requirements. All coffee, cacao, soy, palm oil, cattle, rubber and wood must come from land not deforested after 1 January 2021. Also, they must be produced according to the producing country's own laws. It is the importers and traders in Europe who must prove they comply with the EUDR legislation. They must sign a Due Diligence Statement (DDS). As a farmer, cooperative, exporter, Business Support Organisation (BSO) or government worker, you will play a crucial role in providing your European buyers with the necessary geodata and legal information. In the CBI factsheet, you learn what information to collect and how to manage this information. Below, you find case studies for different actors and sectors, highlighting the steps you can take towards EUDR compliance. These case studies include potential challenges and best practices.

All case studies are fictional but based on real-life situations.

Table of contents

A. Case study
Coffee farmer Moise (Rwanda)

Case studies

A. Case study – Coffee farmer Moise (Rwanda)

In Rwanda, coffee farmer Moise has a farm of 2 hectares. He has used the free (open source) QField app to pinpoint his farm. Today, he has 100 kg of coffee cherries that he will bring to the coffee washing station. Here, he shares the farm's coordinates with Louise, the coffee washing station's manager. A Rwandan exporter owns the coffee washing station.

Louise enters the GPS coordinates of Moise's farm in the Koltiva traceability app. This app not only stores farmer IDs and geodata but can also document purchases from farmers.

The Kolitva app is comparable to apps like Enveritas, Mergdata, Bext360, Smallholdr, and others.

Louise is pleased that Moise has already obtained the coordinates himself. His farm is some distance away, and the extension officers have been too busy to visit. Later, they will check if the coordinates are correct. Louise imports the coordinates into the app, which includes historic forest maps. She can see immediately

that Moise's farm was not forested on 1 January, 2021. This means Moise's coffee can be considered EUDR-compliant.

Louise now also documents the purchase of Moise's coffee cherries and links it to Moise's digital ID, which is generated in the app. She then notices that some information is still missing from Moise's profile. To complete it, she takes a picture of Moise's national ID card. She then asks him about his family, particularly whether his children are enrolled in school. Moise admits that not all of them are, even though the law requires it. Louise warns him that in the future, his coffee may not be accepted because of the new EU legislation that requires producers to comply with national laws. She also asks if Moise has a land title for the coffee plantation. Moise promises to arrange this at the local municipality soon.

The exporter has asked Louise to segregate coffee that is EUDR-compliant from coffee that is not. Moise's coffee meets the requirements for deforestation, but does not comply with the social standards. The exporter

cannot honestly claim that the coffee was produced according to national law. So, Louise separates Moise's coffee from the compliant batches and groups it with other farmers' non-compliant coffee.

It is time to export. The exporter informs the EU importer about the amount of coffee that is EUDR-compliant. And about the amount that does not yet fully comply due to lack of documents and school enrolment certificates. The importer asks the exporter to ship the EUDR-compliant coffee and suggests working with the exporter to develop a Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System (CLMRS).

The exporter will try to sell the non-compliant coffee to North America or Asia. However, the exporter realises that over time, these destinations may also request EUDR-compliant coffee. Especially if the American or Asian buyer plans to re-export to the EU. Fully aware of the importance of the EU market for the UK and Switzerland, these popular coffee destinations will also require EUDR-compliant coffee.

B. Case study
Cooperative field officer Juan (Honduras)

Case studies

B. Case study - Cooperative field officer Juan (Honduras)

Juan is an extension officer at Cooperativa El Mejor Cacao who visits farmer Maria. Maria has a 7-hectare cacao farm. Juan will map the farm with polygons, as it exceeds 4 hectares. Today, he is sitting down with her to document her land titles and validates that her children are in school.

He uses a category 4 farm sustainability and traceability tool for this (see page 10 of the CBI factsheet for category 4 tools). With this tool, you cannot only map farms but also enter social and farm-specific information. The software is used by the cooperative's main EU-importer, who paid for the cooperative to also use it (from its budget for smartphones and software user fees). Juan followed a series of online training sessions with the software support team. During these sessions, the cooperative also gave feedback about features it wants to include in the software: the app can now also record:

• a farmer's yield;
• the amount of organic compost used each season;

• the farmer's shade management.

The cooperative can now monitor practices and identify the best cases. To motivate its members to invest in climate-smart, high production the cooperative will award the best 10 farmers during the General Assembly every year. Maria asks who will see all of this information. Juan answers that it will be accessible to the cooperative's EU clients and – if needed – EU customs. Maria does not have much choice, as she needs to sell her cacao. She also understands that this is part of an effort to improve living standards and stop deforestation.

For Maria's farm, Juan checks the polygon he mapped using the built-in Global Forest Watch maps of the EUDR deforestation cut-off date of 1 January, 2021. He notices that on that date, some of the farm was still labelled as forest. Maria explains it was a coffee farm that was recently converted to cacao, due to climate change. After further investigation, the cooperative realises that Maria is right – the coffee trees were

uprooted in 2022 which has been false-flagged as 'deforestation'. The cooperative realises that it will need more precise satellite images to back up the claim that no cutting of forest took place, just a change of plantation type. At the office, the cooperative contacts a (category 3) specialised satellite imagery software provider that can integrate maps with more granularity than Global Forest Watch can (see page 9 of the CBI factsheet for category 3 tools).

Meanwhile, the cooperative's European client, an EU-importer of cacao beans, asks if social criteria of the EUDR have been met. As Cooperativa El Mejor Cacao is Fairtrade International certified, its extension officers and Internal Control System have well documented these aspects. The cooperative shares the documents with the importer. They include questionnaires in Excel and Word, indicating that there are no child labour or land right issues. In fact, Maria's land title and those of her colleague farmers are stored in the app. This puts the importer at ease, as he signs the Due Diligence Statement for the incoming container.

C. Case study
Chocolate maker Jimena (Peru)

Case studies

Jimena has a small chocolate factory in Lima. She exports some of her bars to a European owner of a specialty chocolate web shop. Under the EUDR, her importer needs to demonstrate to EU customs that the cacao in Jimena's bars is produced on deforestation-free land ánd complies with the Peruvian national law. Jimena supplier is Cooperative Selva Bella – she asks for information about the farmers that produced the cacao she is about to buy from them.

The cooperative understands what Jimena wants. They recently received a letter from the Ministry of Agriculture to share members' farm coordinates in the government's "Digital Identity App". The cooperative's extension officers downloaded this app and are working on mapping the farmers. Some members who heard about the EUDR in a meeting were curious about the technology. After downloading the app in the Google Play Store - it is for Android only – they mapped their own farm offline. Back home, they synced the data with their national identity number (DNIe) using Wi-Fi. They could also add 38 socio-economic variables to their farmer profile, which will support the Due Diligence Statement any exporter needs to sign when shipping to the EU.

The data collected by the farmers and extension workers now become part of the Ministry of Agriculture's national database (Padrón de Productores Agrícolas). To check if the farm is EUDR-compliant, the ministry can use the "PPA Observatory". It is the government's geographic viewer that allows for the spatial analysis of information, using a variety of historic maps and multi-temporal satellite images. This validation process takes 2 weeks, after which the producer is given a "Report of Legal Compliance".

For the cacao that Jimena was going to purchase, the cooperative sent her 12 Reports of Legal Compliance. They included the names and geographic data of the farmers involved in the production of her batch. In turn, Jimena shares this traceability information with her European importer and adds it to the shipping documents.

Jimena also has background information on the cooperative, such as its annual report. This report shows that no child labour was observed and that all cacao producers have their land titles. Jimena shares this background information and the supporting documents with her importer, who now feels confident enough to sign the Due Diligence Declaration.

D. Case study
BSO worker Ginette (Ivory Coast)

Case studies

D. Case Study - BSO worker Ginette (Ivory Coast)

Ginette works at Côte d'Ivoire's governmental business support Conseil Café Cacao (CCC). This organisation is very important to the sectors, as it establishes annual prices for farmers, provides technical assistance, and gives export quota to exporters.

Working towards traceability has been crucial for the CCC. Especially since many cacao plantations are in protected forest areas, making it harder to fully comply with EUDR rules. Right now, only about 35% of Ivory Coast's cocoa comes directly from farmer cooperatives; 65% is sourced from individual farmers, which makes traceability even more challenging.

To enable the tracing of cacao products from farm to export, Ginette and her colleagues have been distributing electronic ID cards to farmers This producer card includes the farmer's profile, links cacao purchases to them, and also works like as a Visa card for payments using a barcode.

Ginette knows that several cooperatives have already

started mapping their farmers, with funding from multinational clients and Fairtrade International. Most of them use category 4 farm sustainability and traceability tools (see page 10 of the CBI factsheet for category 4 tools).

The "FairData" initiative gives the cooperatives ownership of this data. They can use it for sales to other clients as well. An Internal Management System (IMS) is set up at cooperative level to document critical data on cacao production, farm locations, and compliance aspects. Multinationals and coops also make efforts implement Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation Systems (CLMRS). Fairtrade International also works with a category 3 satellite monitoring company. This partnership helps FTI provide cooperatives with satellite data. The data can spot potential deforestation near their farms. With direct access to this data, cooperatives can manage compliance independently. They no longer need to rely on large buyers' monitoring systems.

Meanwhile, the World Resources Institute (WRI)

partnered with the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) and Climate Focus. Together, they created the "West Africa Cocoa dataset". This dataset contains 1.2 million cacao plot locations. It was collected from data provided by 19 companies. The dataset gives a clearer picture of cocoa production in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. WRI also developed a "Cocoa Deforestation Risk Assessment". It helps address deforestation before it happens. Notably, little forest loss has been seen in protected areas like Taï National Park in Côte d'Ivoire and Bia National Park in Ghana. This shows how legal protections help preserve forests.

Despite the efforts of multinationals and NGOs, the Ivorian government started its own mapping project. The state-run software SIGIC (Système d'Information Géographique de la Côte d'Ivoire) records farmer information. It is managed by the National Centre for Geographic Information (CNTIG). The tool uses satellite images and drone data to create precise farm locations. It links these to land use, including forest cover, agricultural plots, and protected areas. This data

Case studies

is available through the SGIE geoportal. Compliance can be tracked and checked against EUDR standards. Specific farm data is kept private for farmers' protection. However, general deforestation risk assessments are available to the public.

Ginette encourages farmers to register their farm locations in the SIGIC system. The system checks if their farm is located in protected or at-risk areas. By using satellite data and on-site checks, the system confirms whether deforestation after December 2020 was avoided. This ensures the coffee meets EUDR compliance for exports to the EU.

E. Case study
Palm oil farmer Ade (Indonesia)

Case studies

E. Case Study – Palm oil farmer Ade (Indonesia)

Pak Ade has 5 hectares of oil palms. She is visited by a state-owned surveying company which records details of her farm. This information is uploaded to a "National Dashboard", which combines farmer registration data from previous systems. Ade's buyer, an exporter, uses the information on this platform to check if her plantation complies with EUDR rules on deforestation. Once validated, the exporter can request a compliance report for Pak Ade from the government. This report is required for exporting her palm oil. The exporter will attach a list of farmers linked to the shipment when it is sent. Pak Ade can also request her own compliance report from the government and show it to any other buyer.

Pak Ade's neighbour, Ibu Dita, mapped her farm using free, open-source OpenStreetMap software. She shared this data with a collector from another exporter. This exporter uses private software that tracks farmers' productivity and certification status. This information helps the exporter's extension workers. The software also documents social aspects, such as land titles and her children's school enrolment. The exporter knows this information is needed for the EUDR's Due Diligence Statement.

Another neighbour, Jonny, belongs to a cooperative where members are converting their crops into an agroforestry system. They have mapped the land using polygons and linked the software to that of a Dutch bank called Acorn. The bank distributes money to the cooperative after selling Carbon Removal Units from the CO$_2$ absorbed by the agroforestry system.

Useful links

- CBI Digital Solutions for EUDR compliance

- ITC EUDR checklist

- EU Due Diligence content (Annex II)

- EUDR Information requirements (Article 9)

- EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

- EUDR: full legislation information

- CBI webinar: Tips to meet EUDR Requirements in the coffee sector

- ITC: New step-by-step guide on EUDR, including 5 downloadable EUDR handbooks / modules

- CBI 7 tips on how to become EUDR compliant in coffee